

# The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every household in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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Wanted: One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month. Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

THE pacification of Cuba seems to be as far off as ever it was.

Cuba's destiny is to be free. It has received the baptism of blood necessary to freedom.

THE people of New Mexico have a new chief justice today and they are mighty glad of it.

You cannot run any sort of a government without funds. These latter must be raised by taxation, ergo, the officials charged with the duty of collecting taxes must do so and that without fear or favor.

THE NEW MEXICAN hopes, that Senator Billy Mason, of Illinois, will declare war on Spain forthwith without waiting for the administration. Should he fire a few of his Chicago stories at the queen regent of Spain and at the prime minister of that realm, these worthies would give in at once.

WITHIN the next four years New Mexico will see the building of a thousand miles of new railroad and the erection of a half dozen beet sugar factories within its borders. New Mexico is bound to boom with a great big boom about the year 1900.

It is reported that the board of regents and the faculty of the Agricultural college at Las Cruces form what is known as a very close corporation and that the entire thing is run for the benefit of that corporation. A split in it would be beneficial to the interests of the people and of the taxpayers, so say reports from the pleasant and pleasing Mesilla valley.

A CLOSE observer, a New York capitalist and financier, who has just finished a tour lasting 70 days and traveled in every state of the Union, writes to the NEW MEXICAN and gives it as the result of his observations, that the free silver sentiment in the west is declining, but that it is growing in New England and New York. Strange things do happen in politics, to be sure.

IN re the removal of Sheriff C. M. Conklin by a Democratic executive in 1893, the Territorial Supreme court, in passing upon the case said that the commission of the governor to a new appointee was a verity the court would not question. And now if this doctrine prevails what a howl will there be, oh countrymen and friends, from our esteemed Democratic politicians, bosses, leaders, statesmen, officials and newspapers.

New Mexico has a new live-stock industry, the breeding of goats. A named Orendorff is fencing in an immense tract near Lamy Junction and has bought several herds of Mexican goats. The skins of goats are stated to be of value in the making of fine shoes for ladies and children, and many are now imported from Europe. He may also be able to supply the secret societies with the live article.—Pueblo Chief-tain.

The new industry is all right and within a few years will prove one of great value to the territory and to the country at large. New Mexico has millions of acres of land that can profitably be used for goat pastures. Not only millions, but tens of millions of goat skins are used annually by the boot and shoe manufacturers of the United States. This vast amount of material is now being imported from southern Europe, Northern Africa and Asia Minor. In a few years, however, this condition of things will be changed and many hundreds of thousands of these goat skins will be supplied from New Mexico at a profit to the goat raisers, to the manufacturers and to the people.

THE suit of ermine used for four years over in Las Vegas will have to be replaced it seems. Word comes to the NEW MEXICAN, that it is tattered, torn, bedraggled, ragged and very dirty. Of course this is not to be wondered at, as it received pretty rough usage and treatment during the past four years. If the new chief justice wants anything like that he will have to send off to far Siberia for the costly and scarce fur. But the NEW MEXICAN does not think that the new chief justice will bother much about that. He will preside in a dignified, able, conscientious, courteous, fair and just manner and will need no ermine and will try to do without it. It will be hard for the people of the district across the range to get along without that suit of ermine at first, but we guess they will get used to it soon. At any rate many letters have been received from Las Vegas and other portions of the Fourth judicial district expressing great satisfaction at the change of affairs in judicial circles and saying,

the people would try hard to do without that suit of ermine. Vox populi, vox dei.

UNDER the Dingley tariff law, American manufacturers are now making the major part of the woolen goods consumed in this country. Under the Democratic free trade Wilson law, foreign manufacturers were doing this. It is expected, that during the present year about 80 per cent of the woolen textiles consumed in the United States will be of domestic manufacture. Prices are no higher than they were under the Wilson law. Only those who do not wish to, can not see that such a state of affairs, brought about by the present tariff law under a Republican administration, benefits every class of the American people, except the few very rich people who are bound to wear imported goods of the finest quality. That the great mass of the population is greatly benefited by the Dingley tariff law is clear and is an undeniable fact.

## The Dupuy De Lome Incident.

FOR the seventh time in our history a foreign minister has become so offensive to our government as to make it incumbent on the president to demand his recall. The last unpleasant incident of this kind occurred in Mr. Cleveland's first administration when the British minister wrote the well remembered Murchison letter, and was promptly informed that he was persona non grata. And now in the presence of the very delicate relations existing between our government and his, Senor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, so far forgot his duty to both governments as to use the following insulting language in a letter to Senor Canalejas, an editor of a Madrid paper:

"The message has undeciphered the insurgents, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of congress, but I consider it bad."

"Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness [grosser] with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is: weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party."

Senor De Lome, when asked if he had written the letter in question, answered "yes," and made no attempt to justify his conduct. The American minister at Madrid was instantly wired to demand De Lome's recall, with the additional instructions that if he was not recalled before midnight of that day, De Lome's passports would be handed to him at once. Taking time by the forelock the minister forwarded his resignation to Madrid and the resignation was accepted, and thus the case stands at present.

And now with the bumptious insolence which urges John Bull to poke his nose into other people's business, comes the Tory London Post and to show the friendship which we hear so much about when the English want anything from us, flings this choice specimen of billings at the president. After justifying the writer of the letter and saying that it was a natural communication for anybody to make in De Lome's position:

"Amid the breakdown of his fiscal policy and the gloomy prophecies of the coming elections, this supposed insult to the presidential office is a happy discovery for Mr. McKinley, enabling the cabinet to assume an air of outraged dignity. It was immediately seized by Mr. Sherman, who is himself a notoriously polite letter writer."

"The intercepting of the letter and its publication, if it is genuine, will create an unpleasant conjecture, which a government respecting the amenities of international relations could easily have settled with decorum. The impetuous, high-handed proceedings of the government at Washington form another illustration of the total contempt for good manners which characterizes the Department of state. In this particular case energy has been stimulated by the opportunity for pleasing the rabble of their party, without actually provoking Spain to declare war."

And it is with this "rabble of their party" which constitutes the overwhelming majority of the American people, that the English government are now maintaining an obsequious lobby in Washington begging for an arbitration treaty which they ought never to get. A better specimen of English hatred of this country could hardly be found, even when they are asking favors, they cannot conceal their enmity to us. The fact is, that many of these foreign gentlemen who come here to represent their governments are too apt to forget the respect they owe to the dignity of this government, and use language towards it, which they would not think of using to the pettiest kingdom in the world. An occasional reminder like the De Lome incident is necessary to recall them to their duty and to inform them from the highest to the lowest, that the American people, who are the government, will not be insulted with impunity. "That we know our rights and knowing dare maintain them."

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## DECORATIVE NOTES.

Needlework and Other Pretty Occupations For Feminine Fingers.

Crocheted lace is a favorite variety of fancy work in France, and many elaborate varieties are made by women who have leisure to employ themselves in that way. Even altar cloths are decorated with such handwork, while table and bureau scarfs and underwear are lavishly adorned with



WALKING GOWN.

it. Borders for handkerchiefs, crocheted with a tiny hook and made of very fine cotton, with a loose stitch, are often really beautiful, resembling that made by more elaborate processes to a surprising degree.

Roman striped cushions are very pretty and effective, mingled with the other varieties strewn upon couches and divans and furnishing the cozy corner which is now to be found in nearly every house, college room and, of course, studio. The genuine Roman scarfs or aprons are the proper things with which to cover such cushions, but failing those—and they are rather costly and not common—a pleasing substitute may be devised by sewing together strips of bright ribbon of different widths and colors. It is necessary to follow some sort of sequence in the succession of colors if a likeness to the real fabric is to be maintained, but everybody has remnants of ribbon, left from millinery, trimming and fancy work, which may be utilized in this way very effectively.

Japanese paper screens, which have been damaged by having holes punched through them—the common fate of paper screens—may be restored to rightness by having a breadth of pretty wall paper pasted smoothly over the panels. A large brush and plenty of paste should be used.

A picture is given of a neat walking costume for a young woman. It is of wine colored cashmere, and the skirt is decorated around the foot with several rows of narrow black galleon. The lower part of the blouse bodice is similarly adorned, the upper part being cut to simulate a box plait, which is bordered by two narrow platings of taffeta. The bodice fastens at the left side. The collar turns over a little and there is a full roll of black satin. The belt is also of black satin, and the sleeves are covered with bands of galleon.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

## NIGHTROBES.

Hygienic Value of Flannel Apparel and the Wearing of Such.

Flannel nightgowns seem to many persons something belonging exclusively to the childish wardrobe—garments for crouchy little boys and girls who will persist in throwing off the bedclothes upon cold nights. As a matter of fact, it is not



NEW SLEEVES.

the juvenile population alone who ought to wear them. A large proportion of grown individuals, especially delicate women, living in a cold climate, would be much better off if they adopted woolen gowns instead of muslin and lawn ones. Of course lace and nainsook embroidery are very pretty, but they are also very flimsy for frosty weather, for even in the most carefully regulated houses the heat will go down during the night, and as the vitality is lower during sleep than at any other time insufficient protection at night becomes a serious matter in a climate where throat and lung troubles are as prevalent and as serious as they are in a large part of America.

It is possible to make flannel nightgowns quite as pretty as muslin ones. If thin Scotch flannel is used instead of the ordinary thick kind, the large proportions of cotton will keep it from shrinking, and the light weight will allow of ample fullness. Plain white or pink or blue and white goods may be used, the trimming being of heavy medallion or torchon lace or bands of silk braid or silk feather stitching for the throat. The yoke may be patterned, such as is used for waists, or they may, for flannel nightgowns, or they may be made with a yoke or with plaits at the top. An illustration is given of two novel sleeves. The first, intended for a dinner gown, is of fine green museline de soie gathered transversely throughout its length and draped at the shoulder and the elbow by large white velvet daisies, the foliage of which is carried down the outside of the sleeve. A puff of tulle falls over the hand. The second sleeve, for a ball gown, consists of a printed gypure cap mounted on a shoulder strap consisting of strings of pearls held together by jeweled bars. A double frill of lace is placed under the edge of the sleeve.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

For rubbing highly polished wood, metal or other smooth surfaces some housekeeping experts claim that flannel is less likely to scratch than chamamois and that silkoline is good for cleaning handsome furniture.

## Illustrated Special Edition New Mexican

Can be had by applying at this office. It is full of matter describing the mineral, agricultural, horticultural and all the varied resources of New Mexico. Just the thing to send any one inquiring about or interested in the territory. Price 10 cents, wrapped and mailed for 11 cents.

# Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary cancer was incurable."

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

## A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address.

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## Senate Bill No. 3578.

The following bill, of interest to the territories, has been introduced by Senator Harris and is now pending in the U. S. senate:

To amend an act to prohibit the passage of local laws in the territories, to limit territorial indebtedness, and so forth.

He enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the act of congress approved July 13, 1886, entitled "An Act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the territories of the United States, to limit territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes," is hereby amended so as to permit, authorize, and legalize the issuance of bonds by chartered municipal corporations in the territories of the United States for sanitary and health purposes, the construction of sewers, waterworks, and the improvement of streets, and for such like purposes. The limitations of said act of July 13, 1886, shall not apply to such municipal corporations: Provided, That before any bonds shall be issued or be legal under the authority of this act, and for the purposes herein stated, an election shall be held in the chartered municipal corporation, city, or town desiring to issue bonds, which said election shall be conducted and held in all respects according to the requirements of the general laws of the territory, except as hereinafter provided, in which said municipal corporation or town is located, for the purpose of voting upon the question of issuing bonds according to the provisions hereof; and unless two-thirds of the taxpayers of the municipality, incorporated city, or town desiring to issue bonds under the provisions hereof shall vote affirmatively on the question of issuing bonds, then, and not otherwise, bonds may be issued and shall be legal.

Sec. 2. That the territories of the United States may, by legislative enactment, authorize the issuance of bonds for the purpose of constructing capital buildings, and shall not be restricted thereby by the limitations of the act of July 13, 1886, hereinafter recited, and the act of the territory of Arizona, approved March 8, 1897, which authorizes the issuance of bonds of the territory for the construction of a capital building, is hereby confirmed and ratified.

**Of Interest to the Clerks of the Courts.**  
The following amendment to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, has been proposed by Senator Thurston and will likely become law: Provided, That hereafter the clerks of the District courts in the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma shall be required to report in their semi-annual reports all moneys received by them in United States cases only; and that the accounting officers of the treasury department are directed to settle all unadjusted emolument accounts of said clerks accordingly.

## The Loyal Ants.

In order to test the loyalty of ants to each other Sir John Lubbock once made 50 of them drunk and incapable and then drew the attention of 95 sober ones to their condition. The 25 buckled to it and carried the 50 home to bed.—Exchange.

## Cats and Cuckles.

"I drew a cat in France," said Moss. "Dat's nuffin," said Aunt Dinah. "My Zeke's gone up t' de heaven and he's to take a Cuck in China."

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

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THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1898, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1898, and closing February 15th, 1899.

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FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

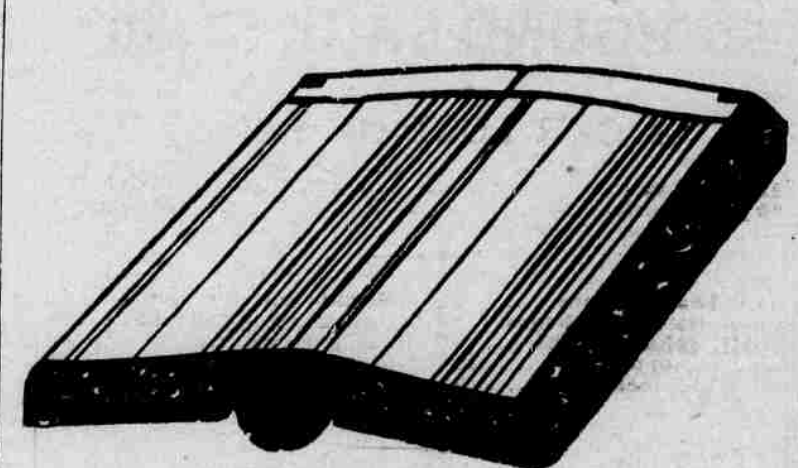
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THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

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